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EXAMINER	
NAJEE-ULLAH, TARIQ S	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2453	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
09/07/2010	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/775,819	YACH ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	TARIQ S. NAJEE-ULLAH	2453	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *07 June 2010*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,4-13 and 16-22* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1,4-13,16-22* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. This Office action has been issued in response to Applicant's Amendment filed June 7, 2010. Claims 1, 4-13 and 16-22 are pending in the application. Claims 1, 4, 8-10, 13 and 21 have been amended. Claims 2-3 and 14-15 have previously been canceled.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 4-13 and 16-22 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) have been considered but are not persuasive. Applicant argues that Friend-LaRue fails to disclose or suggest *a session identification value that identifies a sequential number of prior synchronization sessions initiated by the selected one of the network part and the mobile node at which said session state information generator is disposed; an expected-session identification value that identifies a next-expected number of sessions by the other of the selected one of the network part and the mobile node at which said session state information generator is disposed* (pg. 9, Applicants Arguments filed June 7, 2010). Examiner respectfully disagrees. Friend-LaRue clearly and explicitly teaches an In-Order Control Logic and Object ID Mapping Logic that is part of the mobile node and network part in fig. 15 and fig. 16. In operation, each message transaction at the customer site is assigned a sequential code, i.e. a session identification valve, which indicates the relative order in which the message transaction was generated. Such that when a series of message transactions are transmitted to or from the wireless device, the wireless device or the interface will not execute a

particular message transaction until it has received all previous sequential message transactions, i.e. based on an expected-session value (Friend, Col. 16, line 55 – Col .17, line 5). As cited above, Friend-LaRue clearly teaches both a sequential number for data messages sent between a mobile node and a network part and a certain expected number to keep the sequential numbers in order. Friend and LaRue are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor of network communication and synchronization of data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to someone of ordinary skill in the art to use the explicit and inherent teachings of LaRue's synchronization strategy with the explicit and inherent teachings of Friend's synchronization methods and produce two identification values, one with the current sequential number and another with the expected next sequential number. The suggestion/motivation would have been improving synchronization systems and techniques that are suitable for synchronization via wireless or message-based communications (LaRue, col. 4, lines 35-65; Friend, col. 17, lines 30-35). Examiner presents a new grounds of rejection of claims 1, 4-13 and 16-21 with the same primary references.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 4-13 and 16-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent No 7,243,163 to Friend et al (Friend hereinafter) in view of US Patent No 6,449,622 to LaRue et al (LaRue hereinafter).

Regarding claims 1 and 21, Friend discloses **an apparatus for a radio communication system having a network part at which a network-copy database is maintained and a mobile node at which a mobile-copy database is maintained, said apparatus for initiating a synchronization session by which to synchronize values of fields formed at the network-copy and the mobile-copy, respectively, of the database** (Friend discloses a wireless data processing device, i.e. mobile node and a customer site server, i.e. network part in fig. 1 and fig. 2. Friend further discloses the associated databases in figure 12.)**, said apparatus comprising: a session state information generator disposed at least at a selected one of the network part and the mobile node as**(Friend discloses state-based compression logic, i.e. session state information generator in fig. 5 and 6.)**, a synchronization session initiator** (Col. 7, lines 31-35; Friend discloses state based compression logic, i.e. session state information generator which generates the pointers/offsets using the messages identified by the message identification logic.)**, said session state information generator configured to form session state information values identifying a synchronization state of the at least the selected one of the network part and the mobile node at which said session state information generator is disposed, indications of the session state information values communicated between the network part and the mobile node to initiate the synchronization session** (Friend,

Col. 16, line 55 – Col .17, line 5; col. 18, lines 39-47, fig. 17; col. 18, line 48 – col. 19, line 35)**, the session state information values including (a) a session identification value that identifies a sequential number of prior synchronization sessions initiated by the selected one of the network part and the mobile node at which said session state information generator is disposed and (b) an expected-session identification value** (Friend, Col. 16, line 55 – Col .17, line 5; col. 18, lines 39-47, fig. 17; col. 18, line 48 – col. 19, line 35) **that identifies a next-expected number of sessions by the other of the selected one of the network part and the mobile node at which said session state information generator is disposed** (Friend, Col. 16, line 55 – Col .17, line 5; col. 18, lines 39-47, fig. 17; col. 18, line 48 – col. 19, line 35)**.**

LaRue discloses **(a) a session identification value that identifies a sequential number of prior synchronization sessions initiated by the selected one of the network part and the mobile node at which said session state information generator is disposed** (LaRue, figs. 7B, 7C, 8; col. 10, lines 11-18; col. 13, line 9 - col. 14, line 60) **and (b) an expected-session identification value** (Friend, Col. 16, line 55 – Col .17, line 5; col. 18, lines 39-47, fig. 17; col. 18, line 48 – col. 19, line 35) **that identifies a next-expected number of sessions by the other of the selected one of the network part and the mobile node at which said session state information generator is disposed** (Friend, Col. 16, line 55 – Col .17, line 5; col. 18, lines 39-47, fig. 17; col. 18, line 48 – col. 19, line 35; LaRue, figs. 7B, 7C, 8; col. 10, lines 11-18; col. 13, line 9 - col. 14, line 60)**.** Friend and LaRue are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor of network communication and synchronization of data. At

the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to someone of ordinary skill in the art to use LaRue's synchronization strategy with Friend's synchronization methods. The suggestion/motivation would have been improving synchronization systems and techniques that are suitable for synchronization via wireless or message-based communications (LaRue, col. 4, lines 35-65).

Regarding claim 4, Friend-LaRue discloses the invention substantially as described in claim 1 above including, **further comprising a datagram formatter coupled to said session state initiation generator, said datagram formatter for formatting a datagram for communication by the session state initiator pursuant to the synchronization session** (In fig. 2, Friend discloses a data compression/decompression module which uses a state-based compression logic to generate a state-based compression format, see fig. 6.)**, the datagram formatted by said datagram formatter including a session-state field, the session state field populated with the values of the state information values generated by said session state initiation generator** (Col. 7, lines 31-35; Friend discloses state based compression logic, i.e. session state information generator which generates the pointers/offsets using the messages identified by the message identification logic. The term datagram to one reasonable skilled in the art would commonly refer to a packet that is used in unreliable data transmission. Friend discloses his invention transmits packets, Col. 4, lines 3-15. The examiner interprets the message transmission disclosed in this reference to include packets or datagrams.)**.**

Regarding claim 5, Friend-LaRue discloses the invention substantially as described in claim 4 above including, **wherein the datagram formatted by said datagram formatter comprises a header field and wherein said session-state field forms part of the header field** (Col. 7, lines 31-35; Friend discloses state based compression logic, i.e. session state information generator which generates the pointers/offsets using the messages identified by the message identification logic. Also see fig. 10.).

Regarding claim 6, Friend-LaRue discloses the invention substantially as described in claim 1 above including, **wherein the session identification value is of a first range of values when the synchronization session initiator comprises the network part and wherein the session identification value is of a second range of values when said session state information generator the synchronization session initiator comprises the mobile node** (Col. 17, lines 39-50; Friend discloses each message or data information is assigned a unique identification code. Col. 18, lines 2-9; Friend further discloses an embodiment in which all negative codes are assigned to the wireless device, i.e. mobile node, and all positive codes are assigned to the service, i.e. network part.).

Regarding claim 7, Friend-LaRue discloses the invention substantially as described in claim 6 above including, **wherein the first range of values comprise positive-valued values and wherein the second range of values comprise negative-valued values** (Friend discloses positive and negative valued values as part of his Data Object ID Map in figure 16. Col. 18, lines 2-9; Friend further discloses an

embodiment in which all negative codes are assigned to the wireless device, i.e. mobile node, and all positive codes are assigned to the service, i.e. network part.).

Regarding claim 8, Friend-LaRue discloses the invention substantially as described in claim 4 above including, **wherein the synchronization session initiator comprises the network part, and wherein said synchronization state initiator is disposed at the network part** (Col. 17, lines 39-50; Friend discloses each message or data information is assigned a unique identification code to identify where the session and the initiating device to ensure that no duplicate identification codes are assigned for two distinct data object since both the service, i.e. network part, and wireless device, i.e. mobile node, can both generate data objects.).

Regarding claim 9, Friend-LaRue discloses the invention substantially as described in claim 8 above including, **wherein the network part comprises a synchronization server and wherein said session state information generator is disposed at the synchronization server** (Col. 17, lines 39-50; Friend discloses each message or data information is assigned a unique identification code to identify where the session and the initiating device to ensure that no duplicate identification codes are assigned for two distinct data object since both the service, i.e. network part, and wireless device, i.e. mobile node, can both generate data objects.).

Regarding claim 10, Friend-LaRue discloses the invention substantially as described in claim 4 above including, **further comprising a session state information detector disposed at the other one of the selected one of the network part and the mobile node and which forms a synchronization session recipient, said session**

state information detector for detecting the session state information values generated by said session state information generator subsequent to communication of the datagram containing the first session state information values (In fig. 5, Friend discloses a data compression/decompression module which uses a state-based compression logic to generate a state-based compression format, see fig. 6. Once the message is fully compressed it is transmitted to the wireless device where it may be decompressed via codec module, i.e. session state information detector embodied at the network part. Although the state-based compression techniques described in the context of an interface, i.e. network part, compressing messages before transmitting the messages to a wireless device, i.e. mobile node, the same compression techniques may be performed by the wireless device, mobile node, before it transmits a message to the interface, i.e. network part; Col. 8, lines 4-24. The term datagram to one reasonable skilled in the art would commonly refer to a packet that is used in unreliable data transmission. Friend discloses his invention transmits packets, Col. 4, lines 3-15. The examiner interprets the message transmission disclosed in this reference to include packets or datagrams.).

Regarding claim 11, Friend-LaRue discloses the invention substantially as described in claim 10 above including, **wherein said session state information detector comprises a session-state field value extractor, said session state field value extractor for extracting the values of the at least the first session-state information value populating the session state field of the datagram** (In fig. 5, Friend discloses a data compression/decompression module which uses a state-based

compression logic to generate a state-based compression format, see fig. 6. Once the message is fully compressed it is transmitted to the wireless device where it may be decompressed via codec module, i.e. session state information detector embodied at the network part. This module extracts the values from the state-based compression logic, i.e. session-state information after it is decompressed. Although the state-based compression techniques described in the context of an interface, i.e. network part, compressing messages before transmitting the messages to a wireless device, i.e. mobile node, the same compression techniques may be performed by the wireless device, mobile node, before it transmits a message to the interface, i.e. network part; Col. 8, lines 4-24. The term datagram to one reasonable skilled in the art would commonly refer to a packet that is used in unreliable data transmission. Friend discloses his invention transmits packets, Col. 4, lines 3-15. The examiner interprets the message transmission disclosed in this reference to include packets or datagrams.).

Regarding claim 12, Friend-LaRue discloses the invention substantially as described in claim 4 above including, **wherein the datagram formatted by said datagram pursuant to the synchronization session formatter comprises a first datagram and at least a second datagram and wherein said datagram formatter formed of said session state initiation generator formats the first session state information values into each of the first and at least second datagrams** (Col. 7, lines 31-35; Friend discloses state based compression logic, i.e. session state information generator which generates the pointers/offsets using the messages identified by the message identification logic. Fig. 10 shows the format of an encoded

data message that contains session state information. The term datagram to one reasonable skilled in the art would commonly refer to a packet that is used in unreliable data transmission. Friend discloses his invention transmits packets, Col. 4, lines 3-15. The examiner interprets the message transmission disclosed in this reference to include packets or datagrams).

Regarding claim 13, Friend discloses **a method of communicating in a radio communication system having a network part at which a network-copy database is maintained and a mobile node at which a mobile-copy database is maintained, said method for initiating a synchronization session by which to synchronize values of fields formed at the network-copy and the mobile-copy, respectively, of the database** (Friend discloses a method of data synchronization involving a wireless data processing device, i.e. mobile node and a customer site server, i.e. network part in fig. 1,fig. 2, and fig. 4. Friend further discloses the associated databases in figure 12.), **said method comprising: forming session state information values at least at a selected one of the network part and the mobile node** (Friend discloses state-based compression logic, i.e. session state information value generator used in the method of fig. 4 in fig. 5 and 6 .), **the session state information values identifying a synchronization state of the at least the selected one of the mobile node and the network part at which the first session state information value is formed** (Col. 7, lines 31-35; Friend discloses state based compression logic, i.e. session state information generator which generates the pointers/offsets using the messages identified by the message identification logic.), **the session state information values**

including a session identification value that identifies a sequential number of prior synchronization sessions initiated by the selected one of the network part and the mobile node at which the session identifier value is formed, and an expected-session identification value that identifies a next- expected number of a synchronization session initiated by the other of the selected one of the network part and the mobile node (Friend discloses an In-Order Control Logic and Object ID Mapping Logic that is part of the mobile node and network part in fig. 15. In operation, each message transaction at the customer site is assigned a sequential code which indicates the relative order in which the message transaction was generated. Such that when a series of message transactions are transmitted to or from the wireless device, the wireless device or the interface will not execute a particular message transaction until it has received all previous sequential message transactions; Col. 16, line 55 – Col .17, line 5; col. 18, lines 39-47, fig. 17; col. 18, line 48 – col. 19, line 35.)**; and sending the session state information values from the selected one of the network part and the mobile node to the other of the selected one of the network part and the mobile node, to inform other of the selected one of the network part and the mobile node of the synchronization state of the selected one of the network part and the mobile node** (Col. 7, lines 63-66; Friend discloses the interface will employ state-based compression techniques as described above using pointers to messages which have not yet arrived in the cache of the user's wireless device. In fig. 5, Friend discloses a data compression/decompression module which uses state-based compression logic to generate a state-based compression format, see fig. 6. Once the

message is fully compressed it is transmitted to the wireless device where it may be decompressed via codec module, i.e. session state information detector embodied at the network part. This module extracts the values from the state-based compression logic, i.e. session-state information after it is decompressed. Although the state-based compression techniques described in the context of an interface, i.e. network part, compressing messages before transmitting the messages to a wireless device, i.e. mobile node, the same compression techniques may be performed by the wireless device, mobile node, before it transmits a message to the interface, i.e. network part; Col. 8, lines 4-24.).

LaRue discloses **the session state information values including a session identification value that identifies a sequential number of prior synchronization sessions initiated by the selected one of the network part and the mobile node at which said session state information generator is embodied** (LaRue, figs. 7B, 7C, 8; col. 10, lines 11-18; col. 13, line 9 - col. 14, line 60)**, the session state information value also including an expected-session identification value that identifies a next-expected number of sessions initiated by another of the selected one of the network part and the mobile node at which said session state information generator is embodied** (LaRue, figs. 7B, 7C, 8; col. 10, lines 11-18; col. 13, line 9 - col. 14, line 60). LaRue teaches **the network part and the mobile node, without a synchronization-connecting, session-establishing process** (LaRue, col. 35, lines 22-25; col. 41, lines 25-41). Friend and LaRue are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor of network communication and synchronization of data. At

the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to someone of ordinary skill in the art to use LaRue's synchronization strategy with Friend's synchronization methods. The suggestion/motivation would have been improving synchronization systems and techniques that are suitable for synchronization via wireless or message-based communications (LaRue, col. 4, lines 35-65).

Regarding claim 16, Friend-LaRue discloses the invention substantially as described in claim 13 above including, **further comprising the operation, prior to said operation of sending, of formatting a datagram, the datagram including a session- state field, the session-state field populated with values of the session state formed during said operation of forming** (Col. 7, lines 31-35; Friend discloses state based compression logic, i.e. session state information generator which generates the pointers/offsets using the messages identified by the message identification logic. The term datagram to one reasonable skilled in the art would commonly refer to a packet that is used in unreliable data transmission. Friend discloses his invention transmits packets, Col. 4, lines 3-15. The examiner interprets the message transmission disclosed in this reference to include packets or datagrams.).

Regarding claim 17, Friend-LaRue discloses the invention substantially as described in claim 13 above including, **wherein the datagram formatted during said operation of formatting includes a header field and wherein the session-state field forms part of the header field** (Col. 7, lines 31-35; Friend discloses state based compression logic, i.e. session state information generator which generates the

pointers/offsets using the messages identified by the message identification logic. Also see fig. 10.).

Regarding claim 18, Friend-LaRue discloses the invention substantially as described in claim 13 above including, **wherein the session identification value is of a first range of values when the session identification value is formed at the network part and wherein the session identification value is of a second range of values when the session identification value is formed at the mobile node** (Col. 17, lines 39-50; Friend discloses each message or data information is assigned a unique identification code. Col. 18, lines 2-9; Friend further discloses an embodiment in which all negative codes are assigned to the wireless device, i.e. mobile node, and all positive codes are assigned to the service, i.e. network part.).

Regarding claim 19, Friend-LaRue discloses the invention substantially as described in claim 18 above including, **wherein the first range of values comprise positive-valued values and wherein the second range of values comprise negative-valued values** (Friend discloses positive and negative valued values as part of his Data Object ID Map in figure 16. Col. 18, lines 2-9; Friend further discloses an embodiment in which all negative codes are assigned to the wireless device, i.e. mobile node, and all positive codes are assigned to the service, i.e. network part.).

Regarding claim 20, Friend-LaRue discloses the invention substantially as described in claim 19 above including, **wherein the session identification value identifies a synchronization session between the network part and the mobile node, initiated by the network part** (Col. 17, lines 39-50; Friend discloses each

message or data information is assigned a unique identification code to identify where the session and the initiating device to ensure that no duplicate identification codes are assigned for two distinct data object since both the service, i.e. network part, and wireless device, i.e. mobile node, can both generate data objects.).

5. Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent No 7,243,163 to Friend et al (Friend hereinafter) in view of US Patent No 6,449,622 to LaRue et al (LaRue hereinafter) and further in view of US 2002/0188752 to Tomassetti et al (Tomassetti hereinafter).

Regarding claim 22, Friend-LaRue discloses the invention substantially as described in claim 1 above. Friend-LaRue does not teach **wherein the session state information generator embodied at the network part and session state information generator at the mobile node, are configured to be synchronization session initiators at the same time.** Tomassetti teaches **wherein the session state information generator embodied at the network part and session state information generator at the mobile node, are configured to be synchronization session initiators at the same time** (Tomassetti, pg. 2, par. 17; pg. 3-4, par. 42: full-duplex communication, simultaneous sending and receiving; pg. 8, par. 75: each remote station itself can broadcast or receive independent of and simultaneously with other remote stations).

Tomassetti and Friend-LaRue are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor of wireless data communication in a network. At the time of the

invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use Tomassetti's simultaneous communication with the combination of Friend-LaRue synchronization system and methods. To provide the device of Friend-LaRue with simultaneous communication capability would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, in view of the teachings of Tomassetti, since all the claimed elements were known in the prior art and one skilled in the art could have combined the elements as claimed by known methods (full-duplex simultaneous wireless communication) with no change in their respective functions, and the combination would have yielded nothing more than predictable results to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, i.e., one skilled in the art would have recognized that the full-duplex simultaneous wireless communication used in Tomassetti would allow the synchronization system of Friend-LaRue to control multiple streams of data streaming simultaneously and independently between individual nodes of a peer-to-peer network for example, for more efficient communication.

Conclusion

6. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to TARIQ S. NAJEE-ULLAH whose telephone number is (571)270-5013. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday 8:00 - 6:30 EST.

8. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph Thomas can be reached on (571) 272-6776. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

9. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/JOSEPH THOMAS/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2453

/T. S. N./
Examiner, Art Unit 2453
August 28, 2010